NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- BAST LYNNE WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway .- COLLERN EAWN.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- BYERYBODY'S FRIEND-BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery .- THE MISER OF SHORE

BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Broadway. Two Giants. Two DWARTS. ALBINOZ. SARPENTS, &c. at all hours. The Magic Cave—at 11 A. h., 3 and 7% P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 Bowery. - VARIED AND EXCITING MELANGE OF ETHIOPIAN ODDITIES. AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. Ballers, Pantomimes, Burlesques, dc. Old Grany Groney.

KKW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 618 Broadway. --HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brocklyn. - ETRIOPIAN SONGS. DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

New York, Thursday, August 18, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

By despatches from Martinsburg last night we have the important and comewhat significant information that the rebels have again advanced up the Shenando valley, and that they have been considerably reinforced by a division of Longstreet's corps and two divisions of cavalry. Great activity prevails in Martinsburg, and the excitement throughout the valley is intense. Indeed, rumors-still unconfirmedwere circulated that General Lee, with his whole army was moving in that direction. An engagement was said to be going on at Front Royal yesterday. A variety of rumors would seem to verify the statement that the enemy are in the valley in large numbers.

Everything is quiet in Grant's army. The rebels remain still in position, and our forces are in front of their works. We give still fuller details to-day of the

The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the facts and circumstances concerning the unsuccessful assault on Peteraburg on the 30th of July has temporarily sus Generals Hancock and Miles, two members of the court Sames river, engaged in important military operations.

ships off Dog river bar, which they declare to be a little pearer to the city than it is comfortable to have the

number of vessels of the New Recland and Nova Scotia. coasts since last account -twenty five off Martinious Rock and six of Cape Saple, and two or three off Port.

From Georgia we bear that the relial General Wheeler had demanded the surrender of Dalton of the Union com mandant, Colonel Limbolds, who held it with eight bundred men. A skirmleh was going on at last accounts. The rebels have been repulsed at folia. Ky.

We give some interesting entracts taken from the pubtisned statements of Mr. J. R. Gilmore (Kirke) of hi inter lew with left Davis, in his late mission to Richmone with Colonel Jagues. We can the attention of our readers to the conversation said to have occurred. It eay lave some imported baseing open present views and prospects of peace.

MISCELLANDOUS NEWS.

The National Storm Navigation Company's new steamer Erm, Captuin Grace, which lost Liver pool at five o'clos on the evening of the 2d and Queen town on the 3d of August, reached this port yesterday of the g. The news by the Asia, at Hailfax, is four days pier than the advices by the Erin, and her newspaper for 1 are been anticipated by the arrival of the Banka and Care of Baltimore

A telegram was received yesterday by General Plays, emanating from the War Department, and convey's instructions to have all the en-olment lists roady by the 1st of September, as it is the intention of the government to carry out the draft on the 5th. Notification completion of the enrolment will be transmitted to Washington, in order that the proper quotas may be set down. It is stated that a large number of troops will be sent to the city to enforce the draft.

At the boat race at Poughkeepsie yesterday the New

York boat George J. Brown beat the Pittsburg boat Twi-light by three hundred yards.

A decision was rendered yesterday by the Board of Police Commissioners in the case of officers Lightmire and Webb, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, charged with kidnapping negroes, as reported in the Herald of Suniay last, and taking them to Boston to enlist them. The charge was not fully sustained by the evidence; but as the officers, by their own showing, had been absent w hout leave at the time, they were fined six days each. Signer Brignell, the popular tener, has commenced suit against Manager Grau to recover \$15,000 for pro-"essional services. As the Signor is about to depart for Europe, a motion was made before Judge Barnard yes terday that the testimony of the plaintiff be taken de tene case. The motion was granted, and the testimony will probably be concluded to day. The defendant denies the indebtedness, and claims that Brignoli broke his contract and refused to sing on numerous occasions, thereby damaging his employer to the amount of at least 12,000.
Commercial,matters were very quiet yesterday, and in

the absence of marked changes in gold most articles of merchandise remained quiet at Tuesday's prices. Forsign merchandise was in limited demand, and the sales were confined to small parcels to fill argent orders. Cotton was firmer. Petroleum was dull and nominal. Or Change the flour market opened steady, but closed dul and 5c. lower. Wheat was also 2c. a 3c. lower, while corn was Ic. lower and outs steady. Pork was lower. Lard and beef were steady and firm. Whiskey was Griner; but freights were duli and lower.

Bogos Newspaper Agents -- A me in calling himself A. Joyce, of 62 West Thirty-si tth street, New York, announces, through the co lumns of the Pittsburg Evening Chronicle, that ' be forwards the HERALD, and a lot of other papers, to people in the country at "reduced r. stes"namely, seven do'lars a year! This; ellow Joy or Joyce, has nothing to do with our; sper, and his pretended agency is all humbug. Let the people be on their guard against bin they will lose their money; and as for the pol the sooner they hunt up such a rascal as Joy. who is almost worse than a bounty jumper, at. shove him into the Tombs, the better for their

enterprise and character.

The Peace Question-Mr. Seward the Marpiot of the Administration.

Our agitation of an armistice, in view of negotiations for peace through a convention of all the States, has reached the ears of the Cabinet. A voice from the Cabinet responds; but it is not the voice of the administration. The hand presented is that of Esau; but the voice is the voice of a treacherous Jacob. In other words, through a public journal professedly a mouthpiece of the administration, the Secretary of State has entered his protest and his argument against an armistice.

He says that an armistice is "the last hope of the rebels;" that "next to peace they desire of all things-the very thing for which Northern copperheads are constantly clamoring-an armistice and time to talk;" that "an armistice means delay, and delay is the very thing for which Lee is now fighting;" that an armistice would serve a better purpose to Lee than a formidable line of intrenchments: "for it would entail no fatigue on his men;" that it "would keep General Sherman mactive, with the expenses of the on which the Richmond press relies to ruin us, still running on, with half a million of men still withheld from productive labor;' that the talking would be just as costly to us as fighting, while to the South the time spent in it would be so much saved;" that we "can have no armistice but to arrange details, and that the main question must be settled before hostilities are suspended even for a day."

This is the voice of Mr. Seward-it is not the voice of Mr. Lincoln. We are satisfied that his inclinations are in favor of an armistice, and of negotiations which will either end in peace or put an end to all discords and divisions in the loyal States on resuming the prosecution of the war. Mr. Seward, a stumbling block from the beginning, has, since the retirement of Mr. Chase, become the ruling Mephistopheles of the administration. The new Secretary of the Treasury, coming in against his own will, evidently cares very little what may become of the Treasury or the Cabinet. That drowsy old man Welles is a mere cipher in it. Stanton, in the absence of Chase as Cabinet makeweight, is of little account, and the Postmaster General, Blair, is too busy in the kitchen, looking after the interests of the numerous Blair family, brothers, and cousins and nephews, and uncles and aunts, to trouble himself much about mere abstractions and questions of government policy in which there is no shoddy. Mr. Seward, in fact, is now the master spirit of the Cabinet, and, baving in this position thrust himself forward with his protest, we must look to a reconstruction of the Cabinet as the first essential step towards an armistice.

To this end we would admonish President Lincoln that a decided majority of the republicans of both houses of the present Congress are opposed to Mr. Seward's retention in the Cabinet; that the significant resolution of the late Baltimore Convention in reference to the harmony of the Cabinet pointed at a reconstruction, beginning with the Secretary of State: that his course on the slavery question, and the Mexican question, and various other important questions, has rendered bim particularly obnoxious to consistent and honest men of all parties; and that while Mr. Seward remains in the Cabinet there will be neither publie confidence in the administration nor barmony in the republican camp.

The proper course, from these facts, plainly suggested to Mr. Lincoln is a reconstruction of his Cabinet, beginning with the State Department and ending with that fifth wheel to the coach, Attorney General Bates-a passive instrument of Old Blair and the young Blairs. and nothing more. A new and harmonious Cabinet of living, earnest, capable, patriotic men (and they can still be found) will at once enable the President to respond to the loyal States in behalf of an armistice. We can tellahim that, considering the enormous sacrifices and beavy burdens of the people resulting from this war, and considering our depreciated paper currency, still depreciating in value, and the consequent embarrassment and sufferings to all classes, with the prospect of harder times still before them, nothing but a bona fide experiment in behalf of peace can save this administration from shipwreck in November next. Already we hear that active and influential republicans, despairing of any relief from our existing troubles under Mr. Lincoln and bis present Cabinet and do nothing policy, are beginning to move for an independent national convention in September, and the powerful independent ticket of Gen. Sherman and Admiral Farragut. The late sensible and statesmanlike latter of Gen. Sherman on negro enlistments will render him, in connection with his merits and successes as a soldier, an acceptable candidate against the field to an immense majority of the people, as matters now stand, leaving General Grant out of the question. As for Admiral Farragut, we know that his name, even to the ticket of Sherman, would be a tower of

strength. We therefore annual to President Lincoln, not as a political adversary, but as a friend, desiring the success not only of the national cause, but success to his administration, to try the experiment, first, of a new Cabinet, and, next, of an embassy to Richmond, with overtures for an armistice, if nothing more, as the entering wedge to negotiations for peace. Thus, in the worst event that can possibly bappen, the government will be placed in the right, the rebellion in the wrong, before the world; the North will be reunited and the South will be divided, and the speedy triumph of the Union cause will be positively secured, together with another term to a successful ad-

FAT AND BONE BOILING AND OTHER PUBLIC NUBANCES .- The Sanitary police have been repeatedly required to abate these nuisances; but it seems they are still allowed to exist. The bone and fat boiling concerns are yet at work, fillings the atmosphere with their noxious and pestiferous vapors. It is true the operations of some of them are suspended during the day; but on the approach of evening they are again in full blast, and during the entire night continue the manufacture of pestilential gases. Our citizens cannot be aware of the number | 1 extent of these and other nuisances prejudicial to health that are allowed to exist within the city's limits. An intelligent correspondent has furnished us with a summary of a few that have recently come under his observation. We enumerate a portion for the benefit of the city officials, who are especially concerned in the

At the foot of Thirty-eighth street was pile of carcases on the offal contractor's to the Chicago Convention? The government

abatement of such nuisances:-

moved in sailing vessels some twenty miles up the Hudson to one of the bone boiling establishments. Some of these carcases—dead horses, &c .- lie on the wharf or in the boats all day before being removed. And, further, when blood and the offal from slaughter houses are brought to this dock from all parts of the city, instead of being put in boats to be carried away, the stuff is cast into the river by the contractor's men-a great saving, no doubt, to them, but not at all beneficial to the city. The stench from this dock is intolerable.

In Thirty-ninth street, from Eleventh svenus o the river, is a brick row called Abattoir place, numbering from one to forty. This row was formerly used for fat boiling and melting purposes; but the proprietors have removed to Newtown creek, Long Island, and the principal business now carried on in the row during the day is the conversion of animal stomachs into an epicurean dish called "tripe." At night two or three tallow melting factories are in operation, the odor from which is most offen-

In Fortieth street is an establishment engaged in the manufacture of "gausage casings." It is shut up during the day; but in the evening and night, when it is in full operation, it fills the air with a stench absolutely stifling. The pork slaughter houses supply this concern with entrails at one cent and a half a hog. The intestines that have not undergone Jecomposition are cleaned and prepared for the European as well as our own market for sausage casings, and the lard is packed in barrels and tierces and sent down town for sale. The slip here has been so filled up by the refuse thrown into it that it is with difficulty schooners can get to the dock at low water.

The above are a few of the nuisances the authorities are called upon to abate. The hot weather now prevailing renders every hour's delay that occurs in their removal detrimental to the public health, and we trust this appeal to vigorous action will not be allowed to pass unheeded by the officials concerned.

The Operations of the Tallahassee-The

Navy Department. About the 1st of August an English steamer, with a crew of one hundred men, and an armament, so far as appears, of three guns, ran out of Wilmington-a port "blockaded" by an "Atlantic squadron" under Admiral Lee. She made her appearance at the entrance of New York harbor on the 11th instant-seven days ago. We have partial accounts of her operations to the night of the 16th. In those six days she is known to have destroyed fifty-four vessels. How many more she may have destroyed it would be disagreeable to conjecture. Within twenty-four successive hours she destroyed thirty sail. All this is done by one ship, with one hundred men and three guns, right in the line of trade between two of the principal ports of one of the "great naval Powers." In an age of steam a great naval Power is defied, almost in its metropolitan port, by three guns. Isit not time that we had done with such a farce as this? Is it not time for us to acknowledge that we are not a naval Power at all? Did China, under any one of its absurd governments, ever exhibit a more lamentable picture of national decrepitude and helplessness than this? Though our ships are very good and our guns very large; though our sailors are hardy and brave, and our officers as skilful and gallant fellows as ever looked at the sun, yet such is the administration of our Navy Department that our true naval level is that of the Chinese empire. We stand on the same level with the pig-tailed Celestials. for the same reason-because our Navy Department is managed, as all the Chinese departments are, with the utmost absurdity, ignorance, corruption and self-sufficient pretence.

Gideon Welles has been Secretary of United States Navy for three years. It is to be assumed that under our system all men are ignorant of the duties of office when they enter it. But three years is a sufficient period for a man of ordinary capacity to acquire a respectable amount of knowledge on any subject. Yet at this day, after his three years of office, Secretary Welles has not so clear an idea of the duties of his position as a Chinese mandarin would have gotten in six months. He is the most helpless and useless functionary that ever had the impudence to draw pay. He relinquishes the business of his department to his factorum Fox-a choice worthy of Welles' intellect; and our navy is thus kept at its disgraceful Chinese level by a man whom no decent merchant would have in his establishment. Will there ever be any end to this horrible condition of our government? We were told that when the pirates drove our commerce from foreign seas but few ships could be sent in pursuit; for all were necessary for the blockade. But how is it now? Blockade runpers no longer attempt any other port than Wilmington. We have absolutely but one port to blockade. We do not blockade that; and yet, with our whole navy, a rebel steamer can cruise and destroy for eight days between New York and Boston. How much longer will the President insult the country with the pretence that Welles is the best

man in it for Secretary of the Navy? It might almost be demonstrated that under an efficient head the navy alone could have ended this war over a year ago. Had the vast sums that Welles and Fox have absurdly squandered been spent as even common sense would dictate that they should be, our armies might have held a detensive attitude on the Potomac and the Ohio, and the rebellion been put down with half the expense it has already been to us. With the money that has been uselessly spent Farragut or Dupent would have given us, in less than three years, a navy so great and effective that a rebels cruiser could never have gotten ten miles from a British port They would have made the blockade air tight. They would have taken Charleston and Wilmington in the first year of the war, and the rebels could never have equipped any but their first army. But the confederacy has grown up through the incompetency of Welles. Our opportunities have been so lost that we are yet at the mercy of a single cruiser, and only the gallantry of a few such heroic men as Farragut has saved us from the last depth of disgrace. When will it end?

A CORIOUS CHECK .- One of the Wall street banks cashed a check yesterday for \$25,000, drawn at Montreal in favor of Ben Wood. Montreal is a nest of rebel and British agents, who are trying to break up this country. Now, did this check come from a rebel emissary or a British emissary? Is it to be used in supporting the News or in buying up peace delegates

ought to investigate this matter, and lock up Ben Wood in Fort Lafayette if he be an agent of the rehels

he Yankee Tyranny-The Central and Western States Mere "Howers of Wood" to New England.

Previous to the present civil war the agitators of New England were eternally denouncing the alleged ascendancy of the seven cotton States in shaping and controlling the policy of our national government. "Everything is shaped to benefit the cotton States," was the cry of the New England fanatics. "The whole government is in the hands of the South, and every measure of legislation is held subordinate to Southern interests." That there was a small basis of fact for these assertions is not to be denied, and that basis had this extent, no more:-The seven cotton States demanded that the constitution of the United States should be upheld, and that no legislation hostile to their property interests in the institution of slavery should be undertaken by Congress. They also further demanded, in one single instance—the Fugitive Slave law-that Congress should make some legislative provision to enforce one of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution against the treasonable and unconstitutional opposition thereto of these same New England fanatics. This was about all the "peculiar legislation" the South demanded, and, in return for receiving it, they-a wholly agricultural and producing people-acquiesced without murmur in all the legislation demanded by the complex commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests of the remainder of the Union. Well, the Union was at last broken up, the

South being no longer able to bear peacefully the constant irritation and dangers resulting from the aggressive character of New England's anti-slavery fanaticism. The fourteen Senators from the seven cotton States not only lost their ascendancy in our national affairs, but stepped out of the Union altogether. And now what do we find to be the result? Just this:-That the twelve Senators of the six New England States have adopted the role which they so vehemently denounced in what they were pleased to call the "Black Gulf Squadron," and that our whole national policy is today subservient to the interests and dictates, the bigotries and narrow, puritanical prejudices of the twelve Senators who, forming the "Black Republican Squadron," are sent from the New England States to Washington. Our present actual masters are more sordid, grasping and cruel than were the alleged Southern managers of the past. They legislate with a view exclusively to New England interests, and their ob ject would seem to be to throw all the burdens of taxation and revenue upon the other portions of the loyal States, while compelling us all, by high protective and prohibitory importation duties, to purchase New England manufactures however inferior to those we could obtain much cheaper abroad, at just such prices as may suit the pockets-we will not say consciences, for they appear to have none-of New England's

manufacturing aristocracy. The main burdens of our internal revenue were thrown by the legislation of last winter upon two articles-whiskey and tobacco-in which the New England States have but the slightest interest, while our custom house duties were advanced to figures making regular importation all but certainly unprofitable, and of necessity driving the trade, heretofore centred at New York, to be mainly transacted thereafter by active parties of smugglers along the Canadian border. So much is this the case that the Secretary of the Treasury is now devising means to check this very smuggling, which has reached, even while yet in its infancy, enormous proportions-Secretary Fessenden apparently forgetting Sir Robert Peel's maxim, as the result of English experience, that "it is utterly impossible to check any smuggling which, if successful, will pay a profit of over thirty per cent." In our case, however, the profits of running certain articles into the United States from Canada will be many bundred per cent; nor can this be stopped in any manner, unless we build along the Canadian frontier such a wall as divides the Chinese from the old Tartar empire. Even this would hardly suffice; for, with such a profit as New England greed has left open to the smugglers, it would be a remunerative speculation to start a hundred large balloons in this species of traffic.

In the last session of the Senate, let it not be forgotten, the chairman of every important committee was a New Englander, the presidng officer was a New Englander, and all the legislation ground out was either to benefit New England interests, or to supply food to New England bigotries and bates. The trade of New York city was to be destroyed by imposing duties which would force foreign merchandise up to Canada, and thence, by smuggling, into the United States; while New England was to avoid the heavy burden of taxation, in great measure, by placing the heaviest excise duties of our internal revenue upon two articles in which her interests are insignificant. Her six States, with an aggregate population of three million one hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and one, according to the census of 1860, are represented by twelve Senators, bolding the chairmanships of all the most important committees of the Senate of the Union; while New York, with a population of three million eight hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred and forty-two, according to the same census, has but two members in the Senate: and these two, upon every occasion in which they attempted to defend the interests of New York and the Central States, were roughly overridden and voted down by the Black Republican Squadron" from New England.

Thus it is that history repeats itself. The Puritans fied to this country under pretence of desire to secure religious liberty; but no sooner had they obtained it for themselves than they commenced burning Quakers, nonconformists, witches and all others whose tenets were not identical with their own, or whose practices they could not understand. They protested against the ascendancy of the Black Gulf Squadren" in our national affairs, even provoking a civil war rather than submit to it; but no sooner are they given a chance of power than we find the "Black Republican Squadron" in full sweep, with the black flag hoisted against the rights, interests and opinious of every section of the Union. Our whole government to-day is one of Yankee ideas and the most miserable sort of Yankee philanthropic notions. The sceptre thrown down by the extreme South as it rushed out of the Union is now wielded more flercely and remorselessly by the extreme Northeastern

section of our people. When will the day come, it may be asked

in which the great Central and Western States will assert their natural supremacy, and crush out the extremists, or corner-men of the continent, as we may call them-one faction of these residing in the southeast, and the other in the northeast corner of the Atlantic seaboard? When will the day come that we of the Centre and West shall be "Americans," and not "Yankees," in the eyes of Europe, and indeed of all the world? We are called "Yankees" now-even by our Southern foes, who know better, geographically-merely because it is seen that we are the helots of a Yankee oligarchy, patiently submitting to Yankee rule, and fighting out a war which had its origin in Yankee intolerance and bigotry. With seven hundred and fifty thousand more population than the six New England States put together, we have but two representatives in the Senate of the United States, while New England has twelve; and, not content with foisting on us the greater part of the burdens of the war, while at the same time ruining the trade and marine of our greatest city—the greatest city on the continent-New England has now capped the climax of her oppressions by so arranging it that, while but twelve and a half per cent of her population has been enrolled for the coming draft, no less than twenty-six per cent of our population in the first ten districts of New York have been enrolled for the same purpose! Does this really mean that the lives of two and a fraction citizens of New York are but worth the life of one Massachusetts man? Or will the Bay State assert that one of her lanky sons is able to whip two and something over of our New York athletes? The question is a pertinent one: for. as things are now progressing, no one can tell how soon these questions may be brought to a very practical test. The only remedy for these evils is for the Central and Northern States to make a strong alliance, offensive and defensive, during the progress of the Chicago Convention, and to place upon a platform, opposed alike to Southeastern and Northeastern extremists, some conservative soldier or statesman who shall be the vigorous exponent of a national. anti-corner policy.

Personal Intelligence. Captain John J. Bowen, New York Volunteers, fo twenty-one months quartermaster at Beaufort, N. C., late seriy with the Eighteenth army corps, under Major Gene ral Butler, bas returned North on a brief furlough for the recruitment of his health, which has been much impaired past. Captain Bowen was chiefly instrumental in rescu ing the Monitor Montauk from a dangerous position or Shackleford Shoals during his term of office at Boaufort. General Casey and lady; General N. J. Jackson, of Hart Island; General G. W. Buck, Senator L. M. Morrill, of Maine; R. P. Liucoln, of Washington; George F. Stead-man, of Chickman; Dr. C. Y. Swan and Lady, and S. Q. man, of Chetherati; Dr. C. Y. Swan and lady, and S. Q. Brown, of Oil City, are stopping at the Astor House.

General Thomas H. Ford, of Onio; J. W. Schaffer, of Illuois; J. K. Herbert, of Ohio; Albert Denny, of Roston; S. H. Luthe, of St. Louis, and E. B. Wynn, of New York, are among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotol.

Lieutenant William H. R. Neel, signal officer on General Hancock's staff, has been promoted to a captaincy. Lieutenant Neel has already won laurels in battle, baving been connected with the Army of the Patomac from the commencement of the rebellion.

Acting Rear Admiral T. Bailey, Fastern Gulf Blockadin quadron; C. C. Eames, U. S. N.; J. Rogers, E. S. N. ad — Breen, U. S. N., are stopping at the Astor House and — Breen, U. S. N., are stopping at the Aster Bourse.

The following is a list of Americans registered at Gan's
American Agency, 17 Charlotte street. Refford square,
London, England, for the week coding July 30, 1884.—
Hight Reversed Bisbop Mellyaine, Cincarati, Onicy Amos
L Wood, C. A. Putham, Augustus Lowell, N. D. Warren
and wife, Robert B. Williams, Robert E. Williams, Jr.,
Charles F. Bennett. Robert P. Thompson, George F.
Nealo, Boston, Jonathan T Lauman, J. Newton Sears and
wife, Mr., and, Mrs. Pierrepont. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hewitt
and child, New York: T. L. M. McPherson, Shippensburg,
Pa.; Cyrus Pitt Grosvegor, Cortland, N. Y.; C. Sargeant,
Dorchester, Mass.; Robert M Hooper and family, Wm.
Murray, C. A. Miner, Philadelphia, D. Gaven, Catifornia;
D. Raukin, St. Louis; P. Benort, C. L. Sharpsteen, Riebard
Huging, San Francisco: A. G. Norton, Ohio.

John Collins, the man who was stabbed last Sunday night, as previously reported, subsequently died of his peased and some friends had been attending a wedding at 92 Henry street, and when a short distance from the house, on their way home, a disturbance are between them, which resulted in one of the party, named John McGrath, drawing a spring dirk knife and stabbing Collins in the abdomen. The evidence failed to show that McGrath had sufficient provocation for using the saile and the jury randered a vertice. That John Colknife, and the jury rendered a verdict "That John Col-lins came to his death by a stab wound, inflicted with a dirk knife in the hands of John McGrath, on the morning of Angost 14, 1894, in Heory street, near Eirmengham and Market." Deceased was twenty seven vers of us-and a native of ireland He lived in Forty skills streat near Eleventh avenue McGrath, who was created a near Eleventh avenue McGrsth, who as the time of the occurence, is in the Tombs assisting h ANOTHER DEATH FROM STABA.

Coroner Naumann yesteriay held me laquest at the New York Hospital on the body of a voting man person Michael Lyons, who died from the effects of a stab wound Deceased is the man who was previously reported as having been stabbed on the uniter of Morris and West streats, late on Sanday nieth hat. The relations, limited but, provided the property of the property of the stream of the property of the stream of th Deceased is the man who was previously reported as

Two Men Dangerously Standers.—On Monday evening a determined and desperate offort was made to take the steamboat Naushon, lying at the foot of Christopher street. It appears that John Abert, recently employed sireet. It appears that Jelin Abert, recently employed as deck band on board the boat, had been discharged for cause. This circumstance roused his anger to a high pitch, and at the time stated above Abert went on board the boat, and nearing George B. Seetey, the pilot, drew a knife and stabbed him through the left cheek, severing an artery, from which the blood flowed copiously. Abert, not yet satisfied, continued the ansault, and stabbed Seeley in cieven different places about the head and arms. The desperato immediately afterwards attacked Honry. P. Signer, and with the knife inflicted a very dangerous gash across the back of his neck. Several persons, fearing that Seeley and Signer would lose their lives, cried for help, when roundsman Lewis, of the Ninth preclud, hastened on board the steamer and arrested Abert. After being locked up in the station bouse all night the accused was taken before Justice Ledwith and locked up for trial, in default of \$1,000. Sargical aid was rendered the wounded men on board the boat. Abert is eighteen years of age and a native of Casada.

A Physician Crargeo with Faloniously Assaulting a

A PHYSICIAN CHARGED WITH FELONIOUSLY ASSAULTING A FEMALE.-Emanuel Heraborg, a physician, fitty-one years Court, on a warrant assed by Justice Hogan. Dr. Herz Court, on a warrant issued by Justice Hog in. Dr. Hers-berg is charged by Miss Mona Baddeodick, a girl sixteen years of ags, living at 439 Washington street, with hav-ing, by force and violence and against her will, commit-ted an indecent and felonious assault upon her. The complainant called at the Doctor's office to consult him in regard to her healtn, when he seet her to an upper room of the premises, where he appeared soon after-wards and committed the crime. The Doctor was balled in \$1,000 by arnest Buermeyer, corner of Fearl and Broad streets.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FELONIOUS SUBSTITUTE BROKES. Officers Ferguson and Wildey, of the Second precinct. last night arrested Frank Doherty, alias King, who has been, it is alloged, for some time past taking recruits from this State to Philadelphia. He was captured on board the Jersey City ferry boat as he was about leaving with a recruit, and conveyed to the Second ward station house, where he is awaiting further proceedings in his

A wrestling match, said to be for one thousand dollars, between Uzile Prickett and Harry Hill came off yesterday afternoon at the Cremorne Garden, Seventy second stree and Third avonue. Some preliminary sport was given to those who attended before the wreating came of. Prickett was a favorite by odds. At the first clinch Prickett threw fall very easily; but on the second hold they fell together. The last fall Hill was under, and Prickett won. The whole and may be set down as

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 17, 2864 FINANCIAL MATTERS, THE NATIONAL DEBT, IN The official statement of the public debt on the I \$1.849.714.555, and the interest in both com and law money \$76,058,000. The unpaid requisitions \$83,500,000, and the amount in the Treasury o \$11,500,000. As contrasted with the efficial statement the 19th of July the increase in the public debt up

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan reported the Treasury Department for to-day amount to \$2,226,0 Several millions of Treasury notes to meet these s and National Banks in the principal cities, se that s

ment in the conversion of seven-thirties into six per o ounds of 1881, owing to parties frequently endorsing others and not showing legal authority for so doing, as mperatively required by a rule of the Department in t

The sum of five and a half millions of dollars was 7 terday supplied to paymasters for the armies under Gr and Sherman, in addition to the amounts recently i nished by the Treasury Department for troops in ot THE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE EBARSARGE A

ALABAMA. Captain Winslow, at the request of the Navy Dep. nent, has furnished a full statement of the night of Kearsarge with the Alabama. His letter, dated in English Channel, July 80, mentions the fact that just vious to the encounter he had an interview with French Admiral at Cherbourg, and assured him that the event of an action the position of the ships should so far from the shore that no question could be advan were moving between the Alabama and Cherbourg in the morning strange men were seen stationed as tains of the guns, among them Lieut. Sinclair, joined her at Cherbourg. The police prevented oth from going on board.

Captain Winslow repeats that the yacht Deerhou under the garb of friendship, was affording assistant THE PIRATE TALLAHASSES.

Captain Fengar, of the revenue cutter Miami, in a le to the Treasury Department, dated New York, August g the Tallahassee, and states he was on the eve of a starting on a cruise after the pirate, which, he adds,

men-ragged, a perfect set of cut throats, and not un the control of the officers. From what he could leave some of the victims of the Tallahassee she intends to low the track of European vessels, and destroy eventhing American that comes in her way. Six hundred rebel officers, prisoners of war, are to

sent to Charleston harbor in a few days. It will be nembered that the rebel authorities, after exchan the fifty officers first placed under fire at Charleston, six hundred more there for the same purpose These undred rebel prisoners will no doubt receive the treatment as may be applied to Union prisoners at ARRIVAL OF GENERAL INGALLS.

Quartermaster General Ingalis arrivedin town to om City Point. ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM THE OLD CAPITO

Two rebel prisoners escaped from the Old Capito londay night, by means of ropes made from their t kets and clothing. THE NUMBER OF SICK IN HOSPITALS.

The number of paients in our hospitals here does sceed at the present time ten thousand. The mort averages about fifteen per week. OHIO HUNDRED DAYS MEN GOING HOME.

The term of service of the Finneth Ohio regiment fired yesterday. The Fity first returns home toowal by the remain for of that class about the 1:

THE SIXTH NEW YORK ARTILLERY. The Sixth New York heavy artillery, fifteen bun street, returned to the defences yesterday from Po butt, where it has been doing duty for several week

ACPORTMENTS. Delos Lake has been appolited United States Die twerney for the Northern district of California, William H. Sinrp, samoved, and - Weed, of Illi

Assistant Solicitor of the Court of Claims, vice Phergon, resigned. Lieuteanut Colonel E. M. Green, Chief Quartermast

the Perertment of Washington, has been appointed test quariermenter general with the rank of be privation consersi, and assigned to the st Deportment of Oble and the Cumberland, vice Co swords relieved. He clas have there of the forwa of supplies at Ge ara! Suerman This appointment garded in mi bry circles to a most deserved recogn of ability and devotion to the cauvice. The remark Calony at Aritigron is att that the solely to his dis none, and has todated to government to establish jar colonies elsewhere. Captain John Elitson, proc to heuterant council ancients Cotonal Greene as ma erta der tere Colonel Ellion came here two syo as intetenant and noting assistant quarterms and has arreed to his saviable position only upon mer ta as an officer.

The following conclus has been issued:-

The following corollar has been issued:—

AC AS FO, 4.

O THE COLUMN TO KERRAL OF PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C. ASSUST 10, 1864.

First—By direction of the housetary of War ordered that hereafter on so plins of any kind will friends, except in cases of theses, when near relawill be parmitted to send them such articles of for may be approved by the surgeon in charge of the pital, to whose care they will in all classes be addre Necessary clothing may also be furnished by near tives to destinise presoners, sabject to the approvale commanding officer of the post where they are confidured garments must be of gray or dark mixed color of inferior quality. Only one suit of outer clothing: Outer garments must be of gray or dark mixed color of inferior quality. Only one suit of outer clothing change of under clothing will be allowed.

Scond—15 is further ordered that surlers at mill prisones shall be permitted to sail to prisoners and following articles, viz.—Writing materials, postamps, toocco, seigars, pipes, matches, combs, tooth brushes, bare brushes, clothes brushes, acis thread and needles, handkeroniefs, towels and plooking giasses.

thread and needles, handkeroniefs, towes and plooking glasses.

Third—This order will not be understood as proling prisoners of war from receiving clothing or articles, not contraband, from their relatives or from the prisoners of war bed at Richmond and other serp prisoners of war bed at Richmond and other serp prisoners of war bed at Richmond and other serp prisoners are permitted to receive the same articles the same manuer from their relatives and friends loval States.

HOFFMAN Olopel Third United States infantry, Comman THE SUBSTITUTE AGENTS.

The prompt action of the military authorities wi gard to substitute agents from abroad has well checked their operations in this city. A number

undertook to run off substitutes are in close of ment on bread and water. The loyal people of Fairfax and London counties have occasion for much complaint in the refu officers in command along the lines to permit the come into the city for family supplies upon passes may have expired only a few hours previous. Me

monthly passes, but when they attempt to come cometimes a number of days. No reason excep tape is assigned for these inexcusable detention the authorities here. OVERLAND POSTAL SERVICE.

The Postmarter General is on the eve of cracker contract for the overland mall service from the Mi river to California, for four years, from October 1.

rate of \$750,000 per anauta.

The York on Constitutional Americants in Itelans.—The vote upon the proposed amendments constitution of the State yesterday was very There was no particular interest manifested at the there is no particular interest manifested at the other for or against the proposition, and aged and viters who came out to vote did so at their own cocharges. We have not the full returns of the State figures that have come to hand from various indicate that the amendment to allow soldiers to vibees approved by the constitutional majority, amendments to extend suffrage to naturalized a who have served in the war and to abolish the riax are in doubt. Our impression is that they cannot be sufface to the vote for all the amendments.—Fron Journal, Assess 16.